

# The Sunday Herald.

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## A GAIN FOR MILLS.

### THE FOUR BROOKLYN CONGRESSMEN DECIDE TO SUPPORT HIM.

But Crisp Seems Still to Have a Good Lead for the Speakership—Unpledged Votes—Gains for Springer—Where McMillin's Strength Lies.

A single week remains of the contest for the Speakership. It is a remarkable fact that at this late stage in the struggle there are at least enough members to compose one-fourth of the voting strength of the caucus whose preferences are not at this time known with anything like certainty. This fact will go far to explain the wide disparity between the estimates of the different candidates. There is a natural tendency to count for themselves members who are yet unpledged, and a great many members have been thus counted three or four times. Mr. Crisp estimates that the intentions of at least fifty Democratic members are still unknown, and Mr. McMillin places the number in the neighborhood of seventy. The other candidates state that the number is large without giving a definite opinion.

The Farmer's Alliance caucus will be composed of eight members. It has heretofore been placed at nine or eleven, but Jerry Simpson let the cat out of the bag yesterday, by endeavoring to make an arrangement by which, in the disposition of seats in the House, a section of eight should be reserved for the Alliance party. This appears to be the full voting strength of the Alliance on the ballot for the Speaker.

While exact figures cannot be given in each instance, owing to the large number of members who have not yet committed themselves, the strength of the candidates in order is fully understood. Mr. Crisp leads with a following in the neighborhood of 100 votes. Mr. Mills comes next with about fifty-two, Mr. Springer, forty, Mr. McMillin, twenty, and Mr. Hatch, twelve.

What developed yesterday appeared to be in favor of Mr. Springer. The Northwestern members are beginning to put in an appearance, and it was learned that several members who had hitherto been credited to Mr. Mills would cast their ballots for the candidate from Illinois. At no time previously has Mr. Springer shown so much strength, and all the probabilities favor a continued rise until the whole of the Northwest shall have been heard from.

The Ohio delegation has been canvassed with the result that the claims of Mr. Crisp in that section have been verified. He will get ten of the fourteen votes. Messrs. Harter and Johnson are for Mr. Mills, and Mr. Houk is pledged to Mr. Springer. One vote is not yet accounted for. The partiality of the Ohio delegation for Mr. Crisp is due to the missionary efforts of Congressman Outwater. He is the senior in service among the Democratic members from Ohio, and has interested himself to get the support of his colleagues for the Georgia candidate.

The twelve votes credited to Mr. Hatch comprise the Missouri delegation and one vote from Arkansas. Mr. Hatch and his band of followers are now en route for Washington, and he will open up his headquarters in person to-morrow.

The repeated announcements that Mr. McMillin would withdraw from the race have been met by him and his friends with unequivocal denial. His headquarters at the Metropolitan shows as much activity as that of any of the other candidates, and his friends are working hard in his interest. There is every reason for him to stay in the fight to the end. In the event of a deadlock between the leading candidates he will be in a position to present himself as an available compromise. A good deal of warmth has already developed among the leaders, and a compromise is by no means a remote contingency.

It was announced at the headquarters of Mr. Mills last evening that a telegram had been received from the four Brooklyn Congressmen, Messrs. Wagner, Coombs, Clancy, and Chapin, that they had caucused among themselves and decided to support Mr. Mills. The four New England members now in the city, Messrs. McKinney, Paige, Hoar, and Williams, met at the residence of Mr. McKinney last night and decided to invite the New England members to caucus on next Wednesday, and if possible to have the fourteen votes from that section cast as a unit. At the present time they are divided between Mr. Crisp and Mr. Mills.

No date has yet been fixed for the caucus, but it is assumed that the usual practice will be followed, and that it will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 p. m. on next Saturday.

For the past week Mr. Crisp has held his ground and demonstrated that he is in the leading position in the race. This is not admitted by the managers at Mr. Mills' headquarters, who expect their candidate to lead Mr. Crisp by at least twenty votes on the first ballot. The only theory which can justify this assumption is that the entire unpledged vote is to go to Mr. Mills. This does not seem plausible, yet the national prestige which the Texan enjoys may have the effect of bringing under his banner a comfortable percentage of the uncommitted element.

The contest for the minor offices has assumed much briskness. Ex-Congressman Malsh has appeared on the scene to contest with ex-Congressman Kerr for the Clerkship. Both these gentlemen are from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Malsh had the misfortune to announce himself after every Democratic member of the Pennsylvania delegation had been already pledged to Mr. Kerr. The other candidates for this position are General John B. Clark, of Missouri, the ex-Clerk; Nathaniel Crutcher, of Kentucky, formerly secretary to Speaker Carlisle, and Lycurgus Dalton, of

Indiana, ex-Postmaster of the House. Mr. Kerr has more than one hundred pledged votes. No figures are obtainable from the other candidates.

Ex-Congressman Turner, of New York, and General Fields, of Alabama, are rivals for the Doorkeepership. Captain Sam Donelson, of Tennessee, ex-Doorkeeper, will be a candidate if Mr. McMillin is not selected for Speaker. The outcome of this contest will be determined largely by geographical consideration after the Speaker and Clerk are named.

Ex-Congressman Yoder, of Ohio, and ex-Congressman Jerry Murphy, of Iowa, for the past week have had the field to themselves in the matter of the struggle for Sergeant-at-Arms. Yesterday, however, a new aspirant turned up in the person of M. A. Turner, of Arkansas, who has arrived with support from the Missouri and Arkansas delegations.

Another announcement yesterday was that of J. C. Roy, of Wisconsin, formerly chief clerk of the Post Office Department under Postmaster-General Vilas. He would like to be selected by the caucus for the House Postmastership.

Last night, Congressman Durborrow, one of Mr. Springer's enthusiastic supporters, telegraphed to friends in Chicago: "We are not claiming too much when we say that Mr. Springer is now entitled to rank abreast of either Mills or Crisp. We have made full estimates of our forces, which show that Springer now commands as many votes as Crisp or Mills. The mail to-day brought unexpected acquisitions to Springer. Representatives who had not been reckoned by us as having a Springer tendency sent unpledged assurances that they would support Springer. It will cause surprise when the names of these recruits are made public. Their names cannot be given yet, but they will be here to personally aid Mr. Springer's contest. New England is also going to contribute to Springer, notwithstanding Mr. Mills claims that he would control the Northeastern States. We feel assured of having most, if not all of the Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan delegations besides that of Illinois."

## RYAN GOES TO JAIL.

### He Cannot Satisfy the Court Concerning His Failure.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 28.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge Marshall Clark gave an official order that the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case against Stephen A. Ryan be made the judgment of his court, and unless Mr. Ryan or his bondsmen pay \$121,000 by 11 o'clock to-night, he will go to jail for an indefinite period.

Several months ago Ryan ran the largest dry goods house between Baltimore and New Orleans. He failed and his creditors at once carried their claims to court. Judge Gober, sitting for Judge Clark, demanded that Ryan should give an account of his losses. The judge was not satisfied with Mr. Ryan's reply as to the \$121,000, but accepted it as to the remainder, amounting to several hundred thousand. He demanded that Ryan turn over \$121,000 or make a better showing for it, the judgment of the court being that Ryan still held that amount or had it covered among his family. Ryan did not respond to the demand and was sent to jail for contempt. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State and Ryan was allowed bail in the above amount, pending judgment of that court. He gave bond and immediately reorganized the Ryan Dry Goods Company, composed of his brothers, in which concern he became general manager, and has since been doing business in Atlanta on an extensive scale. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court last Monday, and Judge Clark of the Superior Court officially accepted the judgment of the Supreme Court.

To-day Mr. Ryan was found in his store immediately after Judge Clark's order had been filed. "I have nothing new to state," said he, "I cannot pay the money and I will go to jail. I am in the same fix that you would be if some one should say to you 'Jump over the Kimball House, and if you don't I will put you in jail.' I can't do an impossibility, and if I am to be imprisoned for debt I will have to stand it."

To-day Mr. Ryan renewed his offer of thirty cents on the dollar or twenty-five cents cash, but it could not be accepted, as he required every one of the creditors to agree to it and they objected.

## Prison Delivery Foiled.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—A wholesale delivery from the Western penitentiary was foiled to-night by the discovery of a tunnel that the convicts had dug from the interior leading to the sidewalk outside. The work was completed, only a stone in the sidewalk remaining in its place. The convicts had been working in the tunnel for months.

## Heavy Inflow of Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The steamer Mariposa brought here from Sydney £550,000 in gold, which, together with amounts brought by the four preceding steamers, make a total of £1,425,000, equal to \$7,000,000 in American gold, all of which has gone into local branches of the United States mint for recoinage.

## Want to Join the Union.

WINDSOR, ONT., Nov. 28.—The Continental Union Club to-day passed resolutions expressing thanks to a number of distinguished gentlemen who have been active in promoting political union with the United States.

## Judge Clark's Successor Appointed.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 28.—Governor Pattison this evening appointed C. Heydrick, esq., of Franklin, Venango County, as Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Hon. Silas M. Clark, deceased.

## Telegraphic Briefs.

The betrothal is announced in Berlin of Dr. Viemann, the favorite assistant of Professor Virchow, and Miss Grace Marsh, of New York. Dr. Viemann is a native of Kentucky.

On Tuesday of next week the King of Denmark, incognito, will visit the German Emperor at Potsdam.

## DEATH IN THE TUNNEL.

### FATAL COLLISION ON THE LAKE SHORE AT TOLEDO.

A Passenger Coach Telescoped by a Locomotive—The Victims Crushed and Scalded—List of the Killed and Wounded.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Nov. 28.—The Lake Shore was the scene of a serious run-in accident this evening on the Boston and Chicago special going East, which left Chicago at 10:30 a. m. In the edge of the city, the road runs under the Miami and Erie Canal, through the tunnel some seventy-five feet long. Some 200 yards east of the tunnel is a target. The Lake Shore train passed through the tunnel but not getting the signal at the target to come ahead, put on brakes and slacked up. The southbound express on the Flint and Pere Marquette Road, which goes over the Lake Shore tracks to Union depot, came through the tunnel immediately after the Lake Shore train, and plunged into the rear coach.

The Lake Shore train was vestibuled, but an ordinary coach for the accommodation of way passengers was attached at the rear, and it was this which suffered. The Flint and Pere Marquette engine plowed its way through the car until the pilot was more than midway of the coach. The seats and floor were torn up, and the unfortunate passengers, bruised and maimed, were scalded by the escaping steam from the broken pipes. The crash is described by those who heard it as terrific, and was followed by screams of agony from the wounded.

The time of arrival of the Flint and Pere Marquette train is 4:53, that of the Lake Shore train 4:56, thus giving but two minutes between them.

The list of casualties reported at this hour is as follows:

Mrs. Susan McCoy, Rawson, Ill.; dead.  
Conductor Hunt, of the Flint train, thrown against a seat and badly hurt in the back.  
Chris Gendener, Goshen, Ind.; severely burned about face and hands.  
Mrs. M. J. McDonald, of New York; burned on face and hands, not fatally; her infant, 18 months old, killed instantly; her son, aged 8, badly scalded and dying.  
Miss Ellen Meyers, 386 Prospect street, Cleveland; badly injured; will probably die.  
Mrs. Nelson, Toledo; badly scalded.  
S. L. Walker, Goshen, Ind.; injured, but left on next train for home.  
C. J. Anderson, Riverside, Ill.; bruised and scalded.  
D. Taylor, Hyde Park, Boston; not fatally.  
Joseph Ludwig, Peoria, Ill.; injured in abdomen.  
Warren P. Potter, scalded.  
H. Vaughn, Auburn, N. Y., en route for Cambridge, Mass.; bruised and scalded.  
Thomas McQueen, Elkhart, Ind.; badly hurt; probably fatally.  
John Conway, bruised.  
Miss Dollie Fisher, Toledo; severely scalded on arm.  
Mrs. Galloway, Toledo; severely bruised.  
Miss Annie Mack, New York City; slightly burned.

Mrs. McCoy had in her pocket a card of Dr. McCoy, Saginaw, Mich., and two diamond rings.

The severed hand of a laboring man, probably a brakeman, was found in the wrecked car, but so far the injured man has not been discovered. It is possible his body may be found in the wreck. The car entirely envelops the engine so far as the cab, the two being wedged closely together.

The Lake Shore train, as soon as it was stopped by the target, sent back a brakeman. He ran about fifty feet to the mouth of the tunnel and waved his lantern across the track. The tunnel was full of smoke, but the engineer of the Flint and Pere Marquette train, which was already in the tunnel, saw the signal and also the red lights of the doomed car. He shut off steam, and he and his fireman threw themselves flat on the floor of the cab so as to be protected by the boiler. Both escaped unhurt except a severe shaking up.

No one in either train was hurt save those in the wrecked day coach, and the conductor of the Flint and Pere Marquette train. The Lake Shore officials are inclined to put the blame on the Flint and Pere Marquette train. The engineer of that train was a new man and it was his first run over the road.

## Effect of the Mail Subsidy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—It is stated to-day that changes made in ocean mail contracts by the Postmaster General will necessitate the formation by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of a new schedule for its Panam line steamers. The time now occupied in the trip is twenty-one days, which under the new contract awarded to the Pacific Mail must be reduced to sixteen days. To do this the company will need more steamers, and it is stated it will be their intention to run two lines instead of one.

## Ashinger Breaks a Record.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The six-days' bicycle race of eight hours a day closed at 10 o'clock to-night in Mechanics' building. At 9:30 Ashinger had beaten the world's record of 741 miles for forty-eight hours, and still rode on. The crowd went wild, and Ashinger was carried around the track on the shoulders of his admirers. The final scores were as follows: Ashinger, 753 miles; Lumsden, 735; Edlin, 709; Albert, 670; Wood, 513, and Lamb, 500.

## Uncle Jerry's Hog.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Minister Phelps, on Thanksgiving Day, attended three celebrations of the day. In a speech delivered at a banquet Mr. Phelps appeared to anticipate a reduction of the corn tariff. He said: "The American pig has entered the Brandenburg gate, but it is still hungry. By Christmas, however, it will have all it wants—cheap and enough."

## WEST POINT WINS.

### An Exciting Football Contest at Annapolis Yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 28.—The football team representing the United States Military Academy at West Point, arrived here at 10 a. m. to-day to play a game of football with the United States Naval Cadets. This was the return game, the last at West Point resulting in favor of the Navy men by a score of 24 to 0. The Naval Cadets expected to do even better than last week, while the Army boys were anxious to wipe out the defeat of last year. Great interest was manifested in the game to-day. Special trains were run from Baltimore and Washington. The ball was started by West Point. The West Pointers made about eight yards by the wedge before they were brought down. It now became evident that the Naval Cadets were not to have the easy victory that they expected, for the ball is brought toward the Naval Academy goal in fine style by frequent bucking of the centre by Clarke, Michie, Davidson and Timberlake, and finally Clarke broke the Navy's rush line, scoring a touch-down seven minutes after the ball was put in play. Michie then kicked a very difficult goal. The Naval Cadets made fifteen yards on their wedge and Johnson immediately made twenty by a good rush around the end, but the ball was brought back to the centre of the field and given to the Military Cadets, because the Navy boys locked arms in putting the ball in play. After a down, Timberlake brought the ball ten yards near the goal by a rush through the centre, but West Point lost the ball to the Naval Cadets, who kicked the ball. It was caught by Timberlake, who was downed after a good run. Gleason and Moore made about three yards apiece, but lost the ball to the Naval Cadets. Good gains were now made by Beuret and Webster through the centre and Macklin made fifteen yards around the end. Bagley kicked the ball to Michie, who is hurt by the tackle, but resumes play. After a five-yard rush by Davidson, the ball goes to the Navy on four downs. Beuret made about five yards before being downed; Johnston is hurt, and Coleman substituted, who starts by making a splendid rush of twenty yards. Hasbrouck immediately makes about ten yards, bringing the ball very near to West Point's goal, where he lost it. Timberlake brought the ball to the centre of the field by a magnificent rush of forty yards, where he was tackled by Ferguson. The ball was now kicked by Michie and returned by Bagley and recovered by the Navy boys. Macklin made a rush of twenty yards and scored a touch-down, and Symington kicked the goal. The Army boys made twelve yards by the wedge and five yards by a foul, but lost the ball to the Navy Cadets who gradually by kicks, by Bagley and rushes by Webster, Hasbrouck, and Coleman, forced the ball toward the Army's goal, but it was brought up to the five-yard line by rushes through the centre by Michie and Timberlake and two splendid rushes of twenty-five yards each by Davidson. Clarke rushed it over, scoring his second touch-down and Michie again scored a very difficult goal. The Naval Cadets tried the wedge and made no gain. French and Coleman made advances, however, with good rushes. The ball was lost, however, and the Military Cadets never lost it until Michie made a touch-down. This ended the scoring for the half. Time was called with the ball in the centre of the field. Score: West Point, 18; Naval Academy, 6.

The second half was much better contested. Touch-downs were made for the Army boys by Michie, Clarke, and Timberlake, and two goals kicked by Michie, and touch-downs for Naval Cadets by Coleman and Hasbrouck, and one goal kicked by Symington, the score ending 32 to 16 in favor of West Point. The teams lined up as follows:

Military Academy.	Positions.	Naval Academy.
Moore	Left-end	Symington
Poole	Left-tackle	Bueret
Gleason	Left-guard	Pearson
Adams	Centre	Halsinger
Clarke	Right-guard	French
Smith	Right-tackle	(c) Macklin
Prince	Right-end	Ferguson
Walker	Quarter-back	Bagley
Davidson	Half-back	Hasbrouck
Timberlake	Half-back	Johnson
Michie (c)	Full-back	Webster

Referee, Mr. Woodruff, of Yale.  
Umpire, Mr. Thomas, of Princeton.  
Touch-downs—Clarke, 3; Michie, 1; Davidson, 1; Timberlake, 1; Macklin, 1; Coleman, 1; Hasbrouck, 1; Goals from touch-downs—Michie, 4; Symington, 2.

The attendance was between three and four thousand. The Army boys had a large number of admirers on the grounds, who recognized every good play by encouraging enthusiasm and when the game was finished nearly went wild, hugging each other, throwing up their hats, canes, and umbrellas and making a dash for the players, some of whom they bore off the field.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Cornell defeated Michigan to-day by a score of 10 to 0, in one of the prettiest football games ever played in the West. The field was covered with a six-inch blanket of snow, the air was icy, and frosted feet and hands were numerous among the thousand spectators who gathered to witness the contest. The terrific slugging so noticeable in the Thanksgiving game between Cornell and the Chicago eleven was conspicuous by its absence. Not a man was hurt on either side. Both teams played a rush game, kicking being out of the question because of the snow.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28.—The University of Virginia and the Trinity College (N. C.) football clubs played a highly exciting game here to-day before a large crowd, for the championship of the South. The North Carolina team defeated the Virginia boys by the score of 20 to 0.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 28.—The annual football game between the Yale and Harvard freshmen was played this afternoon. At the end of the first half the score was Yale, 10; Harvard, 0. The final score was Yale freshmen, 23; Harvard freshmen, 0.

## Mr. Blaine is Home Again.

Secretary Blaine arrived in Washington last evening from Philadelphia.

## PROTECTION WAS ASSURED.

### DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE OF THE BALTIMORE'S SAILORS.

The Civilian Mob's Brutality Graphically Pictured—A Police Officer Fired One of the Fatal Shots—No Excuse for the Slaughter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Probably the most intelligent consecutive account yet received in the United States regarding the Chilian massacre of the men of the American war vessel Baltimore reached here to-day in a private letter from one of the officers on that now famous cruiser. The letter, which is from B. W. Wells to his father, a prominent Chicago business man, throws a flood of light upon many heretofore little-understood points of the tragic affair.

Writing under date of October 30, from aboard the Baltimore, in Valparaiso harbor, the officer says:

"Since writing last there have been occurrences here which for us are of the most exciting nature. Since we were in Coquimbo, along in the middle of August, our men have had no liberty whatever. The state of affairs here has been such that it was believed unwise to allow them ashore, and in consequence they have been kept on board. The captain has been anxious to give them a run, but feared to do so previous to several days ago. Before letting them go he went to the police and requested that in case there should be any trouble our men would be protected. This, I believe, was assured, and on the 16th the men went ashore during the afternoon and were seen strolling about the streets in a quiet and orderly manner.

"About 6 o'clock one of our very best men, a boatswain's mate, had some words with a Chilian sailor, although no blows or anything of that sort had passed between them. About this time another of our men came up and said something, when the Chilian turned on him and spit in his face, and was promptly knocked down. This precipitated a row, and soon those two men of ours were surrounded, and probably blows interchanged between them and a crowd, consisting of Chilian sailors, roughs, and boatmen, numbering them forty to one. The boatswain's mate, (Riggin by name) was stabbed in the neck, and our other man, fearing a like fate, started to run, but was pursued by the mob and was stabbed. He has several wounds, I think. Meanwhile, Riggin had sunk to the ground from the loss of blood, and the crowd had gone away. Another of our men came along about this time and picked Riggin up in his arms to carry him away when a squad of police, I am informed, came along and fired at them. The shot passed through the shirt of the man who was holding Riggin, and piercing Riggin's neck, lodged under his shoulder blade. The other man seeing these brutes starting to load again, dropped Riggin and ran.

"The next we hear of Riggin is that he was seen in a cart, dying. Some of the crowd got upon the cart and said something about 'Yankee,' etc. The poor fellow died shortly afterward. We have found people who saw the shot fired, and say that they could identify the policeman who did it. About 7 p. m. one of our men was brought off stabbed twice in the back, one of the wounds penetrating the lung. All that night this howling mob were after our men, and caught them singly and brutally beat and stabbed them. An American ship captain saw a mob of twenty after one man; saw him knocked down and a big rock flung on his head. He is now in the hospital with a stab wound in the back, one in the abdomen. We have another man stabbed in the lung from the back. He was arrested and stabbed from behind while the police were dragging him to the station. So was the man I mentioned above with the wounds in the back and abdomen. Then we have three others in the hospital badly stabbed. These are the serious cases. I enclose our sick list as a curiosity, showing part of the men that are wounded.

We have a lot of men in jail that are held—nobody knows what for. The whole thing was brutal and cowardly and should receive the attention it deserves. I am sure none of our boys expected any difficulty, but were set upon without warning, and don't lose sight of the fact that Riggin was shot by a policeman while probably dying from the stab wound. Several others of our men while running away to save their lives were cut at by officers with swords. Our men were held up and robbed in broad daylight right in the streets of Valparaiso. Yesterday, while one of our officers was walking down to the landing he was spit at.

"This morning even, I believe, our stewards were molested to such an extent that they are not to be allowed to go on shore and we shall have to depend for our provisions on some man who will bring them off to the ship. Besides all this there are a dozen other little things that go to make us 'not under the collar,' such as spitting on the flags of our boats while at landing, etc. One of our men was kicked in the head while in the boat. The night of the disturbance one man was so hard pressed that he jumped off the landing and stones were thrown at him while he was in the water. When a boat from an American merchant ship tried to pick him up stones were thrown at it and it was driven off. The police from all accounts abetted the whole affair, and this would make the government responsible for it. I enclose the report of sick after we got them off. It is bad enough for a regular battle."

## The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, decidedly colder; northwesterly winds and fair Sunday; colder and fair Monday.

Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 a. m., 48; 12 m., 51; 8 p. m., 42; maximum temperature, 58; minimum temperature, 28. Same date last year: Maximum temperature, 36; minimum temperature, 25.